

## Iron County Register.

By ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI.

It is understood that France is negotiating with Ecuador, says the Sydney correspondent of the London Daily Mail, for the purchase of one of the Galapagos islands.

Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, on the 14th, vetoed the Collins compulsory vaccination bill. The governor does not believe that an emergency exists which demands such a law.

The prospectus of the Russian loan was issued on the 15th. The price of issue is 95 1/2, one-tenth payable on application, one-fifth on allotment, and the balance October 2 and December 2.

The statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, issued on the 17th, showed: Available cash balance, \$168,747,731; gold, \$96,587,507.

London morning papers, of the 17th, referred editorially in terms of deep sympathy to the illness of Mrs. McKinley, recalling the sympathy displayed by both the president and his wife when Queen Victoria died.

The board of directors of the Benj. Harrison Monument association met in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 17th. Senator Fairbanks presided. Evans Woolen was chosen secretary to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of E. F. Tibbott.

The total of contributions received by the Jacksonville (Fla.) relief association, up to the 17th, was \$113,900. Chairman Parrott of the commissary department, stated that the number of people being fed daily by the relief association was above 2,000.

The fact was made public, on the 15th, that Mrs. McKinley, wife of the president, who, it had been represented, was suffering from a benevolent and the fatigue of her long journey, was really very ill, and that the issue of life and death hung in the balance.

It is understood that the commission which the British government appointed early in the year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clinton Dawkins, to consider war office reforms, has reported in favor of a scheme of reorganization that is almost revolutionary.

Orin Hickok, the well-known driver, who arrived in Cleveland, O., from California, on the 17th, states that just before leaving California he timed Dolly Dillon a mile in 2:10 1/2, the fastest mile ever trotted in May. The trial was over the Pleasantown (Cal.) track.

Inquiry in official and diplomatic circles indicates the practical certainty that France will grant a subsidy to the proposed direct steamship line between France and Canada. This subsidy will be similar to the one voted by the Canadian parliament. The idea is warmly welcomed in Paris.

Quartermaster-General Ludington, has arranged for the removal of the remains of the confederate dead in the Arlington cemetery and in the Arlington cemetery to another section of the last-named cemetery, which has been set aside by the secretary of war for their reinterment.

One of the largest tobacco deals ever made in the west has just been carried through by the sale to a Philadelphia firm 15,000 cases of last year's crop of Wisconsin tobacco. About three hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash changed hands. The shipment will amount to 260 carloads.

Sidney S. Lowenthal, of Cornell university, won the Central League oratorical contest at Bloomington, Ind., on the night of the 17th. His subject was "Judaism: Its Mission in the Twentieth Century." H. H. Horner, of Ohio Wesleyan university, was second, and Alvah Johnson Rucker, of Indiana university, third.

After a day of terrible anxiety, during which it was stated from San Francisco that Mrs. McKinley had entered the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and that almost all hope of recovery had been abandoned, the night bulletins, on the 16th, brought the welcome news of a slight but distinct improvement in her condition.

The Porto Rico exhibit for the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., seized by the customs officials, was released, on the 14th, with the exception of that portion which is to be shipped east for sale. This, according to one of the Porto Rican commissioners, consists of goods for which there is not space enough in the Porto Rican section.

The monthly statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued on the 14th, by the bureau of statistics, showed that during April, 1901, the imports of merchandise amounted to \$76,750,782, of which \$36,461,728 was free of duty. The whole amount is \$1,000,000 in excess of imports of April, 1900. The exports of domestic merchandise during April aggregated \$120,750,590, an increase of \$2,000,000.

A strong movement is on foot in Oklahoma to have the general land office set aside part of the Wichita mountains for a national park, to be ten miles square and to contain 64,000 acres. The Wichita mountains are too rugged to be of value for agricultural purposes, but nevertheless possess scenic beauties, such as great canyons, sparkling streams, towering peaks and delightful wooded parks necessary for a great preserve.

Thomas Ashton, a wealthy stockman living south of St. Joseph, Mo., received several letters threatening himself, his home and family with destruction unless he deposited \$12,000 in gold at a designated spot. Detectives watched a decoy placed at the letter-writer, who proved to be Wm. Pluam, aged 25, a farmer, who confessed and said that he got the idea from the Cudahy case in Omaha.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

At Upper Sandusky, O., on the 15th, Charles Foster was sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor and to pay the costs of the trial for the murder of a farmer named Johnson. The case attracted widespread attention as the result of an order issued by Judge Young prohibiting the publication of testimony.

Ex-Congressman H. F. Bartine, of Nevada, who was associate editor of the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard for two years, has gone to Washington to take editorial charge of the Washington Times.

The Cleve & Cliffs Mining Co., of Ashland, Wis., has purchased the Ashland mine from the Haynes Bros., the consideration being \$2,500,000.

Strike riots have occurred in the cotton mills on the Vioy side of the Neva in Russia. It is reported that many have been killed.

Louis Gallot, a United States prisoner in the Ohio penitentiary, was released, by pardon from President McKinley, on the 16th. Gallot was sent up from New Orleans for embezzlement.

After a day of intense anxiety, on the 16th, during which, at one time, it was reported that Mrs. McKinley was dead, a private dispatch was sent out stating that the patients' condition was unchanged; that while critically ill, she was not suffering, but was very weak.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has been tendered the position of volunteer inspector of streets and alleys in her precinct of the Twenty-first ward of Chicago, and Alderman Honore Palmer says he thinks his mother will accept.

The London Telegraph of the 17th, commenting on the serious illness of Mr. McKinley, says that "the most sincere and most heartfelt sympathy of the Anglo-Saxon world is with President McKinley, who, by the most tragic irony of fate, is shadowed by the approach of the saddest bereavement to which life is exposed at the very moment when he has reached something like the apotheosis of his career."

In the police court at Wichita, Kas., Miss Jassmine Wilhoit, Anna Peebles and Winona Kilgore, who, in imitation of their elders, smashed the saloon of Fred Wolf, were found guilty of the charges and fined \$100 each, the full cost of the law.

Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, who for three years has been suffering from chronic diabetes, is very ill at Morristown, N. J., his disease having taken such a serious turn that it is feared he may die at any time. The general is 80 years of age.

Hardin W. Johnson, a farmer, near Mansfield, Ill., committed suicide, on the 16th, by cutting his throat, because of his inability to plant crops as early as he desired.

It is estimated that at least 20,000 men from outside the state will be needed in Kansas to secure the enormous wheat crop. Wages will range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day and "found." Harvest will begin about June 10.

Three men fatally wounded, hundreds of others with broken heads and cut faces, cars running merely as arsenals, with no patrons, and the city under martial rule, was the situation at Albany, N. Y., at the close of the day on the 16th, with no settlement in sight.

Gov. Nash of Ohio was poisoned by poison oak while participating in the dedication of a big tree named in his honor at Santa Cruz, Cal. He was partially blinded and is under the constant care of a physician.

In the superior court at Chicago, on the 16th, Judge Baker, decided that the legal force of the ruling was to maintain a blacklist. The ruling was in the case of Annie Condon against Libby, McNeill & Libby, Armour & Co., and other stock yards packing firms.

At Bemidji, Minn., the Norwegian national festivities, on the 17th, lot of fireworks in the steamer Sjaoand exploded, and out of about thirty people on board five small boys and several men received perhaps fatal burns, while of those who jumped into the lake to escape the fire, four small boys were drowned.

The strike riots which occurred in the cotton mills on the Mibog, or Finnish side of the River Neva, during which it was reported that many had been killed, were a result of a strike of workmen from four of the textile factories for an increase of wages.

The strikers held several noisy meetings and threw stones at the windows of the factories.

Mrs. Gage, wife of Secretary Lyman J. Gage of the treasury department, died at her residence, in Washington, city, on the 17th, at 9:30 p. m.

President Nick Young, of the National Baseball league, has ruled that the time within which the clubs of that organization shall reduce the number of their players to 16 may be extended to June 15.

Failures for the week ended on the 17th numbered 177 in the United States, against 177 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 30 last year.

The post office at Holdenville, Indian territory, will be raised to the presidential grade on July 1.

Joseph Buser committed suicide at Waterloo, Wis., on the 17th, by filling his mouth with powder, compressed in packages, placing a fuse between his lips and lighting it. In a moment his head was blown off.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, from Manila, via Nagasaki, on the 17th, with Generals John F. Bates and Fred D. Grant, 52 officers and 1,823 enlisted men of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth infantry.

The body of Father Edward S. Phillips, the Catholic priest of Hazelton, Pa., who took so much interest in the affairs of the striking miners, was found in the room occupied by Kirk Stanley, in New York city, on the 17th. Stanley was arrested, but refused to tell how the priest came to his death.

As a result of recent negotiations Gen. Mascardo, with 21 officers and 321 riflemen, surrendered, on the 16th, at San Narciso, Province of Zamboanga, Luzon, to Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill, of the Twenty-fifth infantry. Hon. Edwin P. Uhl, formerly assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Germany under the Cleveland administration, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 17th. He had been ill nearly a year, suffering from a complication of diseases.

The plant of the International Clay Manufacturing Co., makers of terracotta, at Perth Amboy, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss is estimated at \$175,000. The plant consisted of many one-story frame buildings, all of which were burned.

Fire in the paint and varnish works of Masury & Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 17th, caused a loss of \$150,000 worth of property, the deaths of two persons and the serious injury of several others. The fire started from an explosion of benzine and shellac gum.

Phillips, the king of the Chicago corn pit, closed out his May corn "corner," on the 17th, much to the delight of the bears. It is understood that private settlements were made with the shorts, by which Phillips rounded up over \$400,000.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Ahemd Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, has called upon the ambassadors and notified them of Turkey's desire to re-establish the status quo ante in the postal question and her intention to send a high functionary, probably the foreign minister himself, to apologize for the violations of the foreign mail bags.

The British steamer Para, Capt. Stranger, which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 19th, from Colon, reported the suspension of hostilities on the part of the Colombian rebels, and that the Colombian government was believed to be negotiating to end the revolution.

The Oregon Christian Endeavor union closed its state convention at Salem on the 19th. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, president of the National Union of Christian Endeavor societies, was present at the convention, and delivered several addresses.

All rumors regarding the abdication of King Alexander of Serbia, the resignation of the cabinet, and the banishment of Queen Draga, growing out of recent sensational experiences of the Serbian royal family, are declared to be without foundation.

The revolutionary groups of Paris celebrated, as usual, on the 19th, the anniversary of the Commune, marching in batches to the cemetery of Pere LaChaise and depositing wreaths at the foot of the wall where the communists were shot.

The elections to the new chamber of deputies were held in Spain on the 19th. At Bilbao there was a quarrel between a ministerial and a socialist, and the latter was killed. Another person was killed at Cuenca, a suburb of Bilbao.

A cabinet crisis in Peru is reported to be imminent. It is said that the minister of finance, Domingo Almonara, has threatened to resign as he disagrees with his colleagues on the details of the salt monopoly.

According to advices from Seoul, the Korean government has leased to Japan 430 acres of land to form a settlement at Ma San Pih. The land in question was formerly anxiously sought by Russia.

Gen. Chaffee, at midnight of the 18th, issued his farewell order ending the American relief expedition in China.

M. Pichon, the French minister, left Peking, on the 19th, for home.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Lyman J. Gage were held, on the 20th, at the secretary's residence on Massachusetts avenue in Washington. Rev. Dr. D. D. Hill, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, conducted the services, which were exceedingly simple. At ten o'clock the body was placed on the Pennsylvania limited train for interment in Rose Hill cemetery.

Among the features of the dedication of the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 20th, was the simultaneous release of several thousand carrier pigeons. Confused at first by their own numbers, they circled low in wild flight, and then gradually soared upward on graceful wings. High up, where they got their bearings, they parted and took flight to every quarter of the compass.

Mrs. Elmer Quimby, wife of a farmer living near St. Louis, Mich., on the night of the 19th, gave morphine to her two children, a boy aged seven and a girl of nine. Both children died next day. Mrs. Quimby then took the drug herself, but she will recover. Family trouble is said to have induced the woman to commit the crime. She is under arrest on the charge of murder.

In the presence of a vast concourse of people, with ceremonial and novel, the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., was formally dedicated on the 20th. The day was fair, and the industrious, energetic men who planned the great enterprise rejoiced in flattering success.

Approximately fifty thousand machinists throughout the country struck, on the 20th, for a nine-hour day, a scale of wages equal to the present ten-hour per day scale and other demands. A large number of employees conceded the demands, and thus averted threatened trouble.

The sovereign camp Woodmen of the World at Columbus, O., on the 20th, decided that in the future if a member engage in the liquor business he shall be expelled, and camps refusing to take this action shall have their charters revoked.

Esther Cleveland, the nine-year-old daughter of the former president, is suffering from diphtheria at her home in Princeton, N. J. The physician in attendance anticipates no serious development in the case.

## MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Recent Deaths.

Col. W. C. Splawn, a pioneer of Ralls county, at his home in Centre, aged 85.

Mrs. Agnes Elliott, of St. Louis, aged 73. She was noted for her charitable work.

William A. Fisher, aged 48, one of the best-known business men of Fulton.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Miller, at the home of her son, Mr. Phil T. Miller, in Jefferson City, of an injury received several weeks ago. Mrs. Miller was born in 1817, and in 1841 was married to Mr. P. T. Miller, who was well known in politics for many years.

Samuel C. Graham, aged 85, at his home near Centerville, Johnson county. He was one of the pioneers of Johnson county, and came from Virginia in 1833. He was the largest land owner in the county.

The Graham wheat so extensively grown in Missouri took its name from this family.

William Duncan, a business man of Edgerton, Platte county, and a brother of Representative A. B. Duncan, of St. Joseph, in an ambulance at St. Joseph, from consumption, just after alighting from a train. He had just arrived from Natchez, Miss.

Capt. Charles B. Tilden, politician, steamboatman and ex-confederate soldier, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. L. Young, 1430 A. St. Ange, at St. Louis, of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mrs. Isaac Gross, a pioneer of Macon county, who would have reached the advanced age of 101 years on the 15th of next June, at her daughter's home near Cottage, Macon county.

She was born in North Carolina in 1800, and came to Missouri in 1829, locating at Huntsville. She was married in 1832 to Isaac Gross, who, although ten years her junior, preceded her to the grave by 15 years.

One of Mrs. Gross' peculiarities for the past ten years, was her great desire to attend funerals, and it is said she was present at every one that occurred in her neighborhood unless the roads were so bad a team could not get to the obsequies. She had shrunk so that she only weighed 40 pounds.

Mrs. Catherine Murray, near Brookfield, aged 75. She had lived in Linn county since its first inhabitants came from Howard county, Mo., or from Kentucky or Virginia.

John P. Loomis, president of Convention hall, and a prominent business man of Kansas City. He was born in Xenia, Wis., in 1854.

### Lead and Zinc in the Ozarks.

Says a Washington special: The report on the lead and zinc deposits in the Ozarks has been completed and will be sent to the printer shortly. The report will go quite extensively into the geological problem of lead and zinc. It will show the conditions surrounding ore deposits, and take up extensively the geological formations as a guide to future prospectors in showing the indications of ore. Included in the report will be a valuable map, which has been prepared at great pains and expense, and which will show every detail of the lead and zinc fields in the Ozark mountains, each section being a tenth of an inch square on the map. The map will include all of the territory from St. Louis and Kansas City down to Fort Smith, Ark. It will take in a large part of Missouri, the northern part of Arkansas, and the northeastern part of Indian territory. The investigation is one of the most exhaustive ever attempted by the survey and is expected to be a handbook for those interested in the development of the mineral resources of the section.

**Pay of Presidential Postmasters.** Changes in the salaries of presidential postmasters in Missouri are announced as follows: Farmington, \$1,600 to \$1,600; Fredericksburg, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Excelsior Springs, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Gallatin, \$1,800 to \$1,600; Grant City, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Harrisonville, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Higginsville, \$1,700 to \$1,600; Huntsville, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Ironton, \$1,000 to \$1,100.

**Young Wife Kills Herself.** Mrs. Ethel Maxwell, aged 20, took carbolic acid, at her home, in St. Louis, and was found by her husband, dying, with her two-year-old girl clasping the mother around the neck. Mrs. Maxwell had been ill, and grew despondent.

**They Don't Like It.** Kansas City saloonmen declare that if their places are closed on Sunday, newspapers, baseball, theaters, meat-shops, etc., must cease doing business.

**Fair Grounds Sold.** The St. Francis county fair grounds were sold at public auction, a few days ago, to Thomas Lang, the consideration being \$5,860.

**Killed by a Train.** Ben J. Douglass was killed at Randolph Springs, Randolph county, by a Wabash excursion train. His home was in St. Louis county.

**Dies on Way to Funeral.** A. D. Taylor, aged 86, fell dead at Nevada while on his way to take a train to attend the funeral of his daughter at Fort Scott.

**Was Hunting Rabbits.** Albert Yates, aged 15, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting rabbits near his home, Rich Hill, Bates county.

**Doubled Its Capital.** The capital stock of the Collin county National bank at McKinney, Tex., has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

**Found Dead.** Charles Sheets, a carpenter, was found dead by the side of the Missouri Pacific tracks at Sedalia. His skull was crushed.

**His Salary Increased.** The salary of Supt. Soldon of the St. Louis public schools has been increased from \$4,500 to \$5,500 per annum.

**Crushed to Death.** One child was killed and another fatally injured by being caught under a pile of falling lumber near Vinton, La.

**Drowned in the Meramec.** Jeff Brand, aged 21, fell in the Meramec river, near Cuba, and was drowned.

## LAUNCHING OF THE OHIO.

Fifty Thousand People Witness the Battleship Ohio Take Her First Dip Into the Sea.

MADE A BIG WAVE WHEN SHE STRUCK.

Big Steamers Near By Bobbed Uncomfortably Up and Down, and the Little Fellows Nearly Stood On End—The President Was There.

San Francisco, May 18.—Mrs. McKinley was so much improved this morning that the president decided to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio. When it became generally known that the president would attend the launching, most of the population of San Francisco and vicinity seemed to be moving toward the Union iron works. Only a few were allowed to enter the inclosure surrounding the ways, but thousands clustered the bluffs overlooking the works. On the bay shore on the farther side from the ship, of the cove into which the Ohio glided, stands had been erected and these were black with people at an early hour. On the day the scene was most animated. Every pleasure craft and steamer, sailboat and rowboat that could be pressed into service, hovered around the ship, and these were kept back



NEW BATTLESHIP "OHIO" AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

with difficulty by the patrol of tugs. It was estimated that fully 50,000 people saw the big battleship plunge into the water.

The ceremonies were simple but significant. There was the formal exchange of acceptance papers on the part of the government and then, the tide having reached its flood, the word was given. Miss Barber pressed the button, Miss Desher smashed a bottle of California champagne, and at 12:30 p. m. the big battleship Ohio took her first dip into the sea. Fifty thousand people cheered themselves hoarse; the big guns of the warships boomed out a salute, and every steam whistle within a radius of five miles shrieked its loudest as the steel monster glided into the water. The noise lasted



MISS HELEN DESHER.

The young Ohio lady who christened the battleship "Ohio," at San Francisco.

for nearly half an hour, and when it finally simmered down, there lay the Ohio, peacefully floating in the little cove in front of the Union iron works.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE OHIO.

A Great Battleship, and Will Be Able to Take Care of Herself.

The Ohio is a sister ship of the Maine, now building at the works of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., and of the Missouri, building at the yard of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co.

The hull, which is divided like those of the most recent battleships, is built of steel and is unsheltered. It is 33 feet long on the load water line, 72 feet 3 1/2 inches extreme breadth, and at a maximum draft of 22 feet 4 inches displaces 12,330 tons.

The hull is protected abreast of the boilers and engines by a side armor belt extending 3 feet 6 inches above the load water line, and 4 feet below it, having a thickness of 11 inches for a depth of 4 feet 6 inches, tapering to 7 1/2 inches at the bottom of the belt; and by the casemate armor 6 inches thick, which extends from the sides of the vessel to the barbet armor, and is worked from the center of the forward to the center of the after barbet. At the ends of this casemate armor diagonal armor 3 inches thick extends from the sides of the vessel to the barbet armor.

In the casemate thus formed are placed ten of the 6-inch guns. Above this, on the upper deck, four of the 6-inch guns are placed, in the vicinity of which 6-inch armor is worked far enough forward and aft to afford protection to the crews of these guns.

Protection is afforded the vitals of the ship below the water line by a protective deck worked at within the casemate, and with slope forward and aft of it.

The deck is worked in two thicknesses or plating, the total thickness on the fore and aft being 3 1/2 inches, while that on the sloping forward and aft is 2 1/2 inches. The armor is 4 inches. Cofferdams are built on the protective deck from the diagonal armor bulkheads to the center stern in the vicinity of the water line, and on the berth deck for nearly the length of the vessel. All of these cofferdams are filled with corn pith cellulose.

The main battery of the ship consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, placed in two balanced turrets, and 16 6-inch rapid-firing guns, 8 of which are in the main battery, and 8 in the secondary battery. The turrets are turned by electricity, and the motors used for this purpose can revolve one of these great turrets through 360 degrees in one minute. The armor of both the turrets and barbets is 12 inches thick.

Ten of the 6-inch guns are within the casemate, as before stated, two others are on the berth deck forward in 6-inch armored sponsons, and four are on the upper deck. Those in the sponsons forward and two on the upper deck can fire directly ahead, and the other two on the upper deck directly astern. In addition to having a broadside fire.

The secondary battery consists of six 3-inch rapid-firing guns, eight 6-pounder rapid-firing guns, six 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, one 2-inch and two 3-inch rapid-firing field guns.

A new feature introduced in the offensive power of this ship is the submerged torpedo tube. While submerged torpedo tubes are not new abroad, German warships having been equipped with them for a number of years, the Ohio and her class are the first battleships of our navy to be supplied with them; though prior to her construction many vessels of the United States navy were fitted with torpedo tubes above the water line. The Ohio will have two of these tubes, one on each side of the vessel, situated about fifty feet from the bow, and about ten feet six inches below the water line.

The magazines and shell rooms of the ship can stow 240 rounds of the 12-inch ammunition, 4,300 rounds of the 6-inch, 9,600 rounds of the 6-pounder, and 4,000 rounds of the 1-pounder. The forward magazines are located immediately forward of the dynamo rooms, and the after magazines are located immediately forward of the two military masts fitted with the usual signal yards and flags. Two masts are built up each of these masts. The foremast is located in the usual way over the forward conning tower, the foundation of the tower forming the lower part of the mast. The armor of the forward conning tower is ten

inches thick, and that of the after or signal tower is 6 inches thick. A steel tube 12 inches in diameter inside and 14 inches in thickness extends from the forward conning tower down to the protected deck, and protects the commanding officer to the important stations in the vessel.

The Ohio carries 15 boats, of which one is a 40-foot steam cutter, and another a 36-foot steam launch. The other boats are small upper bridges are located on the main deck, and the secondary bridge is located on the second deck. The boats are handled by four cranes, all operated by steam. The cranes for this purpose being located on the working platforms of the cranes.

Large keels to reduce rolling are fitted to the vessel, experiments in recent years in our own and foreign navies having demonstrated the great efficiency of these keels in preventing excessive rolling. Hydraulic gear is used in steering the vessel. The normal coal supply is 1,000 tons, and the capacity of the bunkers is 2,000 tons. As in other ships of this type, the arrangement of the bunkers is such as to afford considerable incidental protection to the machinery.

The Ohio and her class are the first battleships of the United States navy in which water tube boilers were provided. There are three smoke pipes. The two propelling engines are rigid and are fitted in separate water-tight compartments, and are of the vertical inverted-cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, having four cylinders. The diameters of the cylinders are 54 inches for the two low pressure cylinders, and 36 inches for the two high pressure cylinders. The collective I. H. P. of the main engines will have the greatest speed of any battleship yet authorized by congress, and are designed to make 19 knots.

The refrigerating room on the berth deck forward furnishes cold storage, and the ship is supplied with an ice machine of the same size and capacity as the one on the Maine.

The construction of the Ohio and her class was authorized by congress on May 1, 1898, when the Spanish war demonstrated the wisdom of a much greater increase of the navy. The keel was laid on April 22, 1899, and the contract price of hull and machinery is \$2,850,000.

Her complement is 35 officers and 511 men.

### DISPUTE OVER A CORPSE.

Mother Wishes to Disinter and Remove, and is Forbidden by the Bishop.

Lincoln, Neb., May 20.—Bishop Bonacum, of this diocese, has refused to allow the mother of Edward Cagney to remove her son's remains from the Catholic cemetery in this city. The mother, Mrs. McEntee, of Plattsmouth, desired to exhume the body, which has been buried ten years, to place it beside the remains of another son at Plattsmouth. The request was refused, and when agents of the mother persisted, a threat of criminal prosecution was made. The matter will be taken to the courts.

In ecclesiastical law the wish of a dying person is regarded sacredly. Cagney had expressed a desire to be buried on the Fitzgerald lot in the Lincoln Catholic cemetery. The cemetery is held, according to church custom, in the name of the bishop as personal property. Bishop Bonacum holds that the wish of the dying man shall be respected, and he will proceed against anyone who tries to remove the remains.

**Shah of Persia Dying.** London, May 19.—"The Shah of Persia is dying of kidney disease," says a dispatch from Tiflis to the Daily Express.

## AYRES MURDER CONFESSED.

Mrs. J. J. Bonine, a Missouri Woman, Confesses That She Killed Joseph Ayres.

Washington, May 21.—Mrs. J. I. Bonine was arrested last yesterday afternoon for the murder of Joseph Ayres. She has confessed.

Mrs. Bonine, who is a resident of the Kenmore hotel, where the murder was committed, and is the wife of a drummer for a Chicago house. She is about thirty-five years old. Mrs. Bonine, in her confession, admits that she was alone with Ayres in his room when the murder was committed.

Mrs. Bonine's confession was entirely voluntary. At a few minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the telephone for Maj. Sylvester, chief of police, ringing, and she was coming to his office, and she appeared there a few minutes afterwards. When she reached the office she said she had a statement which she wished to make and she was immediately turned over to Detective Horne, who took her confession. She said that she was alone in Ayres' room with him when the killing took place, and that the shooting was the result of his own misconduct. She stated that Ayres had drawn the pistol upon her for the purpose of making her respond to an improper proposal which he had made to her.